Saturday's Net Circulation, 95,491 Sunday's Net Circulation, 91,897

No. 27,718.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1920-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

DR. VON KAPP FIXES APRIL 11 REICHSTAG; TO ELECT NEW RAILWAY MEN

New Cabinet Is to Be Announced in Berlin Today.

CONFEREES SEEK TO HEAL SPLIT

Bernstorff Is Sent on a Mission by Leaders.

PARIS, March 15 (Havas) .- The Kapp government, it was announced in Berlin advices today, has fixed April 11 as the date for the election

of a new reichstag. Reports of disorder in Sarrebruck were denied today. The city is preserving entire quiet.

The railroad federation in Germany has declared a general strike on the railways, according to the Lokal Anreiger of Berlin. It took this action. the newspaper states, upon the goverament refusing to comply with the ultimatum of the railroad men for the retirement of Chancellor Kapp, Dr. von Jagow and Dr. Traub, the minister of public works, from the

new government.

Chancellor Kapp has issued an appeal requesting the farmers to make efforts to supply bread and other necessary food products to the workers in the cities. Strike at Hamburg.

LONDON, March 15.—An official dispatch from an American source in Hamburg received today says:

"A general strike is in full force here. The ci y is under military control. No disorders have yet occurred."

The allied commissioners in the occupied district of German, have instructed the local authorities to prevent strikes in public utility services, informing the authorities they will be held responsible for any stoppages.

Official dispatches today announced that the water supply of Berlin, which had been cut off, has been turned on again.

Level Mayor Daumig, Dr. Schille and August Winning, former president of East Prussia, were participants in the conference. Herr Suedekum and Herr Oeser refused to accept places in the government, but the others are reported to have agreed to enter it.

It is believed that the list of the new ministry will be available today, the message added.

Ebert Men to Fight. BERLIN, March 15.—Leaders of the Ebert sovernment, ousted from power by the sudden reactionary revolt Saturday morning, are apparently gathering their forces to combat the new retime here. They are being aided by forces of labor, which have declared a general strike throughout Germany as protest against the change in the na-

uilt up their movement.
Reports from various cities in other parts of Germany would indicate that Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the old government, has forces at his disposal, and that there is popular op-position to the new regime. Even in Hamburg, the old government is said taken control of strategic po and the Hamburg senate has issued a proclamation denouncing the new government and asserting its intention to retain control in that state.

Still Seek Political Support. Men who are directing the policies of e government, headed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, have not as yet secured political support, although a statement ssued last night declared the prestige of the government has increased in south

Fatalities in fighting at Frankfort and adoption of resolutions by work-men at Dusseldorf. Essen and Cologne against the revolt would not reflect sentiment in those localities favor-able to the regime installed in office on Saturday.

Strike orders were issued yester-day in this city, and it is expected the critical moment for the new government will come when workingmen walk out. Chancellor kapp has announced he would take lecided steps to suppress any insurrection by strikers, but it does not seem probable he can prevent a wholesale stoppage of work in Berlin and throughout Germany. In some sections of Germany the strike order is said not to be viewed with favor but there are to be viewed with favor, but there are

indications the socialist parties will attempt to bring about a total tle-up of business today or tomorrow. Insures Manifestoes.

Chancellor Kapp has issued manifestoes in an attempt to convince the people the government over which he over to the new government. is presiding will insure the establish-ment of a real democracy in Germany. Promises that elections will be held as soon as quiet is restored have been given, and the people have been in-formed that maintenance of order and protection of the country's economic life will be the only reasons for the taking of drastic steps by the government.

Ebert Summons Assembly. The German national assembly has been summoned by the Ebert government to meet at Stuttgart tomorrow, Berlin advices Sunday night reported that the old German government had established its seat at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg.

Old Government to Resist. The keenest interest is being mani-sted here in the effect the coup is having on the outlying provinces. The old government is reported to be pre-paring to resist stubbornly the Kapp paring to resist stubbornly the kapp government. It is rumored that Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the old administration, who is still at Dresden, is forming an army to march hospital, transport and supply units; and the 2d, commanded by Col. Willing the same of the naurers.

EX-KAISER SHOWS NERVOUS STRAIN AT AMERONGEN

AMERONGEN, March 14 (by the Associated Press) .- Former Emperor William spent the greater part of today in the garden of Bentinck castle. where he paced up and down, with every evidence of being under great nervous tension-Religious services, which have been held regularly there every Sunday, were omitted today. The strain of the events of the last few days seems to weigh so heavily upon his mind that he cannot tolerate the company of others, and he makes every effort to get out

of doors.

Will Not Participate in an Advance in Germany Until He Speaks.

While technically still under the direction of Marshal Foch, American troops on the Rhine would not participate in any allied advance into Germany without specific directions from President Wilson, it was said today at the War Department.

Officials said the situation so far as the American forces were concerned was a complex one. The United

States is noot now represented on that

The American forces on the Rhine consist of about 13,000 troops under Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen.

Ward From U. S. Forces. Official reports on the situation in Germany, based on telephone com-munications with Col. Edward Davis, he American military attache at Ber-in, were received today at the War Department from American Army readquarters at Coblenz.

They added nothing to press dis-

ground which the military leaders have matches as to conditions in the Gernan capital, but confirmed reports foreshadowing a union of the majority and independent socialists, as well as those of the recurrence of the Spartacisan movement at Frankfort. Gen. Allen also reported that quiet prevailed at Coblenz and Cologne. No News of German Navy.

> navy to the new government had been ment. Press dispatches last night from Berlin said the sailors were reported to have gone over to the revolutionists, but this was unconfirmed in an official dispatch filed from Berlin today, according to London advices. Surrender of the navy men to the move would be a "natural development" of the situation. Sentiment in man navy, they said, was to have undergone little change since the overthrow of the monarchist regime and might be expected to rally to the support of the new government. torpedo boats reported to have Kiel dock yards were believed to be those that have been kept under full complement for use in mine sweeping operations in the Baltic. Other naval raft which Germany is permitted to said, probably now are manned only by skeleton crews. They comprise six

LONDON, March 15.—An official message filed in Berlin at 6:30 o'clock ast night said there was no

ld battleships, six light cruisers

firmation of the reports that the sailors at Kiel and Altona had gone State Department Gets News. Cables from London and Paris reporting the uprising in Germany

ports of the arrival at Dresden of President Ebert and some of his associated in the old Berlin govern-Gen. Allen has more than 13,000 American troops under his command at Rhine bridgeheads. The total num

Two Brigades on Duty.

The force on the Rhine is composed of two brigades, the 1st. at Coblens, composed of the 8th Infantry, 1st Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, 1st Field Signal Battalion, Companies A. B and D; 1st Engineers, two provi-At the chancellery this afternoon, where Dr. Kapp received the American and British newspaper correspondents, the presence was noted of two Prussian members of the deposed government, giving rise to the inference that negotiations were in progress with the view of a compromise and the Strington of a coalition government with a new party line up, Berlin is alive with rumors. It is reported here that the south An unusual feature of Gen. Allen's command is that it is completely mo-

torized including the artillerv.

Will Abide by Peace Terms, von Kapp Declares.

TELLS OF BIRTH IN THIS COUNTRY

Father One of Lincoln Presidential Electors.

BY GORDON STILES.

By Cablegram to The Star and the Chicago Daily News, Copyright, 1920. BERLIN, March 13 .- The policy of the new revolutionary government was explained to me tonight by Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, who engineered the movement which threw out the Ebert regime. It was the first interview granted a newspaper man after the sensational nappenings of this morning. Dr. Kapp received me in ex-President Ebert's room in the chancellory in Wilhelmstrasse, where he was surrounded by scores of officers and officials who were ouzzing around like flies on all sorts of

or entering the high, spacious room I found myself facing a tall, rugged man whose dark eyes flashed behind his glasses and whose face bore the traces of several dueling scars. Signs of his triumph of the morning were still in evidence. I went at him with all the directness at my command.

"Why did you throw out the Ebert government?" I asked.

Made Up of Incompetents. "Because," he replied, "it was made up of a lot of incompetents. They had prolonged the life of the national assembly way beyond the limit without appealing directly to the people. They never would be able to carry out the terms of the peace treaty."

"Why do you think that you will be better able to do so?" I asked.

"For the simule reason," he replied. "For the simple reason," he replied,

Will Abide by Peace Terms. The policy of his government, he explained, was the same as that professed by the fallen regime so far as outside relations were concerned. It intended to abide loyally by the peace terms. The main features which existed at home were the failure of the government to provide for the welfare of the workers and properly to diswas to apply such methods of handling food as to prevent the people in the country from living on the flat of the land while their brethren in the

cities starved.

Turning to the subject of the presidency. I asked: "Do you expect to make Field Mar-shall von Hindenburg president?" "We intend to submit the choice of a president to the German people." he replied. "I believe that we shall be No official reports regarding the at-titude of the remnant of the German able to hold elections within three months. They will be held under absolutely fair conditions and free from any form of coercion. Whoever is elected will be the actual choice of

the people. Dr. Kapp told me that he was born in America of naturalized Germanrevolutionists was expected here, American parents and felt a great naval officials declaring that such a affection for that country. affection for that country.
"Why, do you know." he said sm!:ingly, "that I am eligible for the ingly, "that I am eligible for the presidency of the United States? I was born there as an American citizen. My father, who was a veteran of the war of 1848, wrote several books on the Germans in America. He was a member of the electorate college which sent Abraham Lincoln to the White House." Dr. Kapp was quite frank in saying that his faction favored Hindenburg for the presidency, but maintained that he stood for a non-parti-

san government—one which would have the interests of the country at heart despite party ties. He said his reason for giving an interview so early to an American newspaper man was that he desired above all things to have his case put fairly before th American people, to whom Germany was bound to look for good commer-

New Cabinet in Finland. COPENHAGEN. March 15 .- Prof. Erich has succeeded in forming a new cabinet in Finland to succeed that of M. Vennola, which resigned March 3, the Finnish legation here announced today. Rudolph Holsti will retain the portfolio of foreign affairs.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY FOR INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Today is the last day for filing income tax returns for the year 1919.

The tax is payable at the oface of the deputy collector at 1418 H street northwest, which is open from 9 a.m. until midnight, or at the internal revenue collector's office in Baltimore. Failure to file a return within the time designated will result in an additional 25 per cent being added to the tax. Only 25 per cent of the tax need be paid at this time, but the return for the full year

must be filed. Where the tax

is small it usually is paid in full

at the first installment.



More Than 90 Per Cent of Returns Are Accompanied by Full Amounts.

was a complex one. The United States is the only nation having troops on the Rhine which has not become a party to the treaty of Versailles, it was explained, and consequently the American detachment still is governed by the terms of the armistice. Under those terms they still were subject technically to the orders of Marshal Foch as the suppreme allied commander.

Watch Steps Takes.

Steps being taken overseas for possibly military action against Grammy as a result of the revolution were being closely followed here. Interest centered in Marshal Foch's conference today with the allied commanders at Mayence and in the report from Paris that after this conference and in the supprementation of the suppreme

from Paris that after this conference shall hold fast and show the world time. more than 90 per cent of those he would call a meeting of the suppreme war council. The United that we are able to evolve out of all making returns are making the full this chaos a true democratic Germannet at this time. This is a great payment at this time. This is a great ald to the government, as it saves check also facilitates speed, as cash payments require a receipt, but where the payment is by check no receipt

is given.

The collector's office was prepared for the big rush this afternoon, following the receipt by thousands of government employes of their pay for is given. the first part of the month. Many of them waited for this payment to meet their tax. As most of such payments were made in cash, the lines at the cashiers windows did not move as fast as during the morning, when the where five clerks are on duty to as-sist those who do not understand how to enter some items of income, was busy most of the morning, but at noon At times today the crowd in the at 1418 H street, where all payments must be made unless sent to Baltimore by mail, was so great that part of the throng was kept waiting on the sidewalk until the crush at the counters had lessened. Although the press was so great, it was said at the office that by midnight the last return would be filed.

NOT TO REBUILD CHAMBERLIN Old Point Comfort Company Presi-

dent So Announces. HAMPTON, Va., March 15 .- The Old Point Comfort Improvement Company, owners of the Chamberlain Hotel, destroyed by fire recently, will not rebuild a hotel at Fort Monroe. This statement is based upon received in Hampton from William B. Duncan, president of the company, in relation to the proposed actions of the

FIUME WANTS U. S. GOODS. Official Announces American Ships Would Be Welcome.

FIUME, March 14 (by the Associated Press) .- "We would welcome Ameri- ignorant thing," and 'You don't know can ships in our port," said M. de Ab-Gabriele d'Annunzio's chief of sides

only commercial vessels, and the blockade of the Italian priemier, Nitti, could not interfere with them."

SOVIET AGENT SEEKS TRADE.

Authorized to Buy 2,000 Locomotives and Equipment in U. S.

NEW YORK, March 15 .- A. A. Hel-er, "director of the commercial department of the Russian soviet government bureau in the United States," announces it has been authorized to announces to has been atthorned to place orders here for 2,000 locomotives and "the corresponding amount of railroad cars and equipment." Payment, it was said, would be made in gold or "its equivalent upon delivery at ports in soviet Russia as soon as these were open for foreign trade."

REVOLT OF JAPANESE W. M. WILLIAMS

roken out among several units of the apanese troops in Siberia, according a wireless dispatch sent out by the oviet government at Moscow. The soldiers ripped off their shoulder traps and substituted red straps, the lispatch says.

Growth of the revolutionary move-ment in Korea also is reported by the dispatch, which says that the Japan-ese authorities have made many ar-rests. At the same time, the soviet nessage asserts, the Japanese government is taking special measures to fight the communist movement at

Miss W. Louise Montague's Address Resented Bitterly

by Peruvian Ambassador. The regular Sunday evening concert at Wardman Park Hotel last night much bookkeeping. Payment by came to a sudden close when, between numbers, Miss M. Louise Montague of Richmond, Va., made an address which was construed to be an attack upon the Pope, which was resented bitterly by Ambassador Alfredo Pezet

of Peru.

The denunciation of the Pope was The denunciation of the rough the signal for general confusion Fashionably gowned women hissed Miss Montague and shouts filled the ballroom, it was said. Mr. Pezet. it is alleged, was threatened with expul-sion from the hotel by Capt. R. M. Cellins of Willard Courts and heated words passed between the two men.
According to the story related to a
Star reporter today by Miss Montague,
who is head of the International Humanity League, which aims to pronote church unity, she had been in vited to address a meeting in the ballroom of the hotel yesterday morning, at which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department was to be the principal speaker. Owing to the lateness of the hour Miss Montague postponed her talkeuntil the evening.

Alleged Cause of Offense. Between musical numbers Mrs. F. B. Montague, who proceeded to outline the plans of the organization which she represented. "I told how the Pope refused to line up the Catholic Church with the church unity move," said Miss Montague. "I said that the reason the Pope refused to do this was because he was unwilling to repudies."

Commissioner Roper recently presented his resignation to President Wilson, effective April 1. With the retirement of Mr. Roper, Claude Callan, assistant commissioner, in charge of income tax collections, will leave the bureau and will be succeeded by Paul because he was unwilling to repudies. because he was unwilling to repudiate the political policy of the church on

church and state unity.

"Ambassador Pezet then arose and shouted, 'I'm a Catholic, and I do not intend to stand for any such speech.'
Capt. R. M. Collins of the Willard
Courts then took issue with Mr. Pezet and advised me to continue. I withstatement that I would give a lecture n Wardman Park Hotel some day this week.

Women Hiss Miss Montague. "Then confusion reigned. Fashion ably gowned women hissed at me, and some came to where I was standing and made such remarks as You history.' I was challenged on all sides by Catholics and defended by the Protestants in the assemblage. tris, Gabriele d'Annunzio's chief of cabinet, to the correspondent today when asked why several American ships were forced to unload their cargoes for Fiume at Trieste after request had been made for their safe passage.

"We are not hostile to American commerce and are ready to commence to receive American goods at Fiume," he continued. "We were not fully informed as to the purpose of these ships unloading here, but we are ready to receive them. They are only commercial vessels, and the load of the trial trial

Ambassador Alleges "Insult." Ambassader Alleges "Insult."

Mr. Pezet, when asked by a Star reporter to give his version of the affair, said he, as a guest of the hotel, had been "insulted" when Miss Montague "delivered her attack on the Catholic Church, of which I am a member, and of which my family has been a member for centuries.

"I naturally resented this attack" been a member for centuries.

"I naturally resented this attack," continued Mr. Pezet, "and when I remonstrated with the speaker a man whom I found out later to be Capt. Collins threatened to throw me out. I dared him to do so. There was great confusion. I did not propose to be insulted in the hotel in which I was a guest, so I resented the attack on my church."

Groups Discuss Incident.

Groups Discuss Incident. For an hour or more following the "flare-up" guests of the hotel stood in groups in the lobby discussing the incident. As Miss Montague put it, "the guests resolved themselves into at ports in soviet Russia ac at ports in soviet Russia in groups in the size of the success resolved themselves into incident. As Miss Montague put it in groups in the size of the social action of the social actions and incident. As Miss Montague put it in groups in the size of the social action of the social actions and incident. As Miss Montague put it in groups in the size of the social action of the social actions and incident. As Miss Montague put it in groups in the size of the social action of t

TROOPS IN SIBERIA IS NAMED HEAD OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Solicitor of Department of Agriculture to Succeed Commissioner Roper.



WILLIAM MARTIN WILLIAMS.

William Martin Williams of Alahams will succeed Daniel C. Roper as com missioner of internal revenue. Mr. Williams' selection by President New York. Wilson was announced today at the White House. He is solicitor for the Departments of Agriculture and was fered the so-called bi-partisan reser-recommended for his new post by Sec-vation, which was drafted but never retary of the Treasury Houston, who formerly was Secretary of Agriculture. As head of the bureau of internal revenue, Mr. Williams will direct the work of collecting millions of dollars in taxes and also will have charge jointly with the Department of Justice of prohibition enforcement.

Commissioner Roper recently pre-

income tax collections, will leave the bureau and will be succeeded by Paul M. Myers, deputy commissioner of the bureau; S. V. Newton, assistant head of income tax unit, was appointed deputy commissioner in charge of that unit; Franklin C. Parks was appointed to succeed Mr. Newton ceed Mr. Newton.

Formerly Practiced Law. Mr. Williams has been solicitor of the Department of Agriculture since 1917 and prior to that time practiced law in New York and Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Williams was born at West Point, Ga., is forty-three years old and a democrat. He was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute and attended Harvard University Law School. Later he was an instructor at Alabama Polytechnic and captain of the cadet corps at the school.

During the period of his law practice in Montgomery, Mr. Williams was a member of the firm Rushton, Williams & Crenshaw. He is a member of the Alabama Bar Association and a former vice presiden of the Montgomery Bar Association. Began as Messenger.

Mr. Callan, who leaves the federa service, entered it as a messenger in the Post Office Department July 1, 1903. Promotions followed rapidly. He was private secretary to C. B. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster general, and to Mr. Grandfield's successor, Daniel C. Roper. When Mr. Roper was appoint-Mr. Callan was made his assistant and has served in that position since September 27, 1917. He was appointed head of the income tax unit March 16 Mr. Callan was the Post Office De-

partment's representative at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco and was the designer of the department's exhibit, a model post office. He also served with the De-partment of Commerce and Labor and Records of Other Appointees.

Deputy Commissioner Newton en-tered the service of the bureau of internal revenue as clerk October 27, 1913. Later he was appointed assistant head of the corporation tax division, head of the corporation tax division and head of the audit and administration division, and on January administration division, and on January 1, 1920, was appointed assistant head of the income tax unit.

Paul F. Myers became connected with the bureau on October 2, 1913, and was a member of a committee which drafted the first income tax appointed the first income tax appointed the first income tax regulations. He was appointed chief
*(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

PRESIDENT AGAIN COMPROMISE PLAN

'Not Acceptable" He Writes **Across Letter Presenting** New Lodge Proposal.

A flat rejection by President Wilson

of the latest proposed compromise on DECLARES UNSAFE CODE the reservation to article X. offered by Senator Lodge today, made ratification of the peace treaty with Germany more improbable than ever. The President's message announcing that the compromise reservation was unacceptable was written across the face of a letter he had received from the minority leader, Senator Hitchcock, inclosing the Lodge sub-stitute reservation on article X, it was said.

Laconically the President wrote: "Not acceptable—W. W." Bornk Amendment Added.

tute. thereby stiffening the reservation. It is clear that if the original Lodge substitute was unacceptable to the President, the amended one will be all the more unacceptable to him. It is unacceptable to the ratification democrats, anyway, it is said.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who, with Senator Watson, republican, worked for several days to bring about a ninth-inning rally of those desiring ratification, said today that he had abandoned efforts to compromise based on the Lodge substitute.

"In my judgment the Borah amendment undoes the whole thing and puts it back just where we started," said Senator Simmons. "It is now a question of ratification on Senator Lodge's terms or no ratification at all. On that each of us will want to reserve his own judgment."

When the Senate met today it was with the understanding that before adjournment the vote on the reservation to article ten of the league of nations covenant and all substitutes and amendments would be taken.

Prelinghuysen Substitute. Senator Frelinghuysen's substitute reservation was pending. After a brief debate it was voted down, 59 to 17. Only the irreconcilable republians, joined by Senators Frelinghuysen, Sutherland and Wadsworth, and by three democrats, Senators Gore, Reed and Shields, voted for the Frelinghuysen substitute. Frelinghuysen substitute.

Senator Frelinghuysen said his sub-

stitute was rlain in disavowing moral as well as legal obligations. It involved no "hair splitting," he said, and would enable senators holding opposite views to vote the same way. Senator Maax's Comment. Senator Knox, republican. Pennsylvania, sumported the Frelinghuysen emission. The American people," said Mr. Knox, "will not be deceived by any shell game of politics—now you see it and now you don't. All campitings of language cap not de-Schafor Brandegee, republican, Con-necticut, said rejection of the Freling-huysen substitute would imply ac-ceptance of some kind of obligation. The Lodge reservation, Mr. Brandegee declared. "weaves through a tangled

weaves through a tangled skein of language to the same result."

"The American people," said the Connecticut senator, "would rather have plain, blunt, Tankee language."

Senator Smith, democrat, Georgia, said he personally approved the Frelinghuysen substitute, but would oppose it hacture have the first through the said. said he personally approved the Frelinghuysen substitute, but would oppose it because, he said, the Lodge
draft would get more votes.

The republican benators voting for
the Frelinghuysen substitute were:
Borah, Idaho; Brandegee, Connecticut;
Fernald, Maine: France, Maryland;
Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Gronna,
North Dakota; Knox, Pennsylvania;
McCormick and Sherman Illianis;
McCormick and Sherman Illianis;
iels, Gen. Bliss and Admiral Benson

McCormick and Sherman, Illinois; Moses, New Hampshire; Norris, Ne-braska; Poindexter, Washington; Sutherland, West Virginia; Wadsworth. Bi-Partisan Draft Defeated. Senator Kirby of Arkansas then of-

finally agreed to and which it was thorities concerning delieved the President would have fore I was officiall accepted. He read a list of forty by the department." democratic senators who, he said, were ready to support this reserva-tion and declared that there was little difference between it and the "Why can't we ratify?" he de-The Kirby motion to substitute the bi-partisan reservation was defeated, decisions based upon complete misin-Senator Kirby offered the so-called

Taft substitute reservation on article
The republicans, however, voted
solidly against it and were joined by
some of the democrats, the substitute being defeated, 46 to 30. Senator Simmons' Substitute.

After a final appeal to the senators who favor ratification of the treaty with or without reservations, Senato substitute for the reservation on ar-ticle X which he insisted could command forty-one votes on the democratic side and the aproval of the President.
"I appeal to the thirty republican tion of this treaty to support this reservation," said Senator Sifnmons. "If you will join with us we can put

"The United States agrees to use its friendly offices, when requested so to do under the provisions of article X, in under the provisions of article A, III assisting to procure a just and peaceful settlement of territorial or political controversies between nations, or to protect any members of the league from the league external aggression; but it does not assume any obligation to use its military omic resources for the purpose of intervention in the controversies or conflicts between nations, or to protect the territorial integrity or political independ-ence of any nation, under the provisions of article X, unless, in a particular case, the Congress, in exercise of full lil mation as to the national justice and human rights involved, shall by act joint resolution so provide.

10,000 Airplanes Sold by British. LONDON, March 14.—The British government has sold to a syndicate airplanes and material to the value of £190,000,000. The purchase includes the entire surplus aircraft material in Great Britain, consisting of 10,000 airplanes, 20,000 new airplane engines and an immense quantity of ene and airplane spare parts and

BAVARIAN MONARCHY HAS BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED

PARIS, March 15 (Haves) -Recotablishment of the Bavarian nonarchy has been proclaimed in Munich, according to a telephonic meanage received in Berlin from the Bavarian expital this afternoon and telegranhed to the Temas.

TROOPSHIPS SAVED BY THE GOODNESS OF GOD, SAYS SIMS

'Crassest Ignorance" Shown in Early Convoy System. Admiral Asserts.

LED TO U-BOAT ATTACK "Berlin Printed Sailings of U. S.

Destroyers Four Days Prior to Arrival in England." "God was good to us and we did not

lose any of our troopships," said Rear Admiral William S. Sims today, sum ming up his criticisms of the Navy Department's plans for the protection of This comment was written by the early United States convoys. The de-President before Senator Lodge added partment showed the "crassest ignothe Borah amendment to his substi- rance of the elements of the problem" tute, thereby stiffening the reserva-tion. It is clear that if the original declared.

nations covenant and all substitutes which was intercepted and deciphered, and amendments would be taken.

Admiral Sims told the committee Admiral Sims told the committee. Only a measure of "good luck brought the convoy safely to port, the admiral said, and other troopships and destroyers were endangered through similar incidents early in the war.

"The announcement of the sailing of the first American destroyers was printed in Berlin four days before they arrived at Overnstown." declared the

arrived at Queenstown," declared the Admiral Sims said he implored the department not to send messages regarding troop convoys in the code reenemy were using new wartime codes

he said, while the United States continued to trust invaluable information to a code used for many years.

Information regarding convoys bound for France was known in social circles in Paris before even Gen. Pershing was informed officially, Admiral Sims asserted To illustrate the widesmost

knowledge of the plans for the first con-voy's departure, the admiral testified that the United States naval attacke at Paris obtained his first word that troopships were salling from a woman whose husband had received the information in a business message. Arrangements "Confusing." Arrangements for the early convoys were "confusing" and did not conform to the allies' methods of

iels, Gen. Bliss and Admiral Benson on May 27, without reference to him. Admiral Sims stated, and his first knowledge of these arrangements came when he received a copy of the "As an illustration of how com-pletely I was in the dark," the admi-ral said, "I received information from both the French and British naval authorities concerning the convoy

Referring to a message from Sec-retary Daniels dated June 6, 1917, marked "very confidential" and con-taining directions for the protection of the convoy by destroyers. Admiral Sims said it "would be impossible to find a more striking example of the department's insistence upon making

"Showed Complete Ignorance." "The whole scheme of troop convoy, outlined in this message, showed a complete ignorance and disregard of convoy me lods and of war experience in the submarine danger zone,

he continue In respon: to his protest, the admiral said, he received a reply that the "department recognizes the soundness of your recommendations," but because of the "present sensitive pub-lig opinion considers it essential that the escort orders for the first convey. already issued, be executed by American destroyers." The admiral had recommended, he testified, that the convoys be protected by whatever allied escorts were available. There was no question at any time, Admiral Sims said, as to whether troops should "If you will join with us we can put this treaty through."

The reservation offered by Senator Simmons follows:

"The United States agrees to use its tection than the allies were able to give their own troops on the high

that I have no criticism to make of the commander of the troop convoya," he said. "Such confusion and difficulties as arose were due to orders and

plans given him by the Navy Depart-Finally Heeded Advice That the department realized the inadequacy and danger of the arrangements made for the first conrangements made for the first con-voys was demonstrated, the admiral asserted, by the fact that even be-fore the ships sailed he was asked to submit recommendations for fu-ture use, and these recommendations were afterward adopted in their en-tirety. Later, however, Admiral Sims were afterward adopted in their entirety. Later, however, Admiral Sims said the department again complicated matters by buying up all available space in passenger ships and sending troops abroad without giving allied officials advance notice.

Admiral Sims expressed complete accord with Secretary Daniels' statement in a cable to him that "everything is secondary to having sufficient number (of escorting destroyers) to insure protection to American troops," but declared that the department, by going over his head time after time, made it impossible for him to carry out the instructions with entire efficiency.

Admiral Sims testified at length regarding disagreements with the department on plans to meet enemy raids on convoys, possible German battle cruiser raids in the Atlantic and what he called the department's "royal road to victory" by blockading German ports or similar measure-

men ports or similar meas